INDIA

Herald Special Report from London.

Famine in Rapid Stride Over a Large Portion of the Territory of Hindostan.

Sad Scenes Among a Starving Population.

The Imperial Government Face to Face with a Ghastly Calamity.

The Lives of Many Millions of People in Danger.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR RELIEF

What the Governor General Thinks --- Political Economy and Red Tape.

SLOOMY FOREBODING OF THE FUTURE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our corre spondent in the British metropolis:-

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1874.

The absorbing interest which attaches to the reports which have already reached Europe of the prevalence and progress of famine in British India induced the despatch, some time since, to that country of a well known member of the staff of the Daily News, Mr. Archibald Forbes, the gentleman who had displayed his professional energy and power of description to such a remarkable degree as a correspondent during the period of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870.

A FIRST REPORT AFTER PERSONAL INSPECTION.

Mr. Forbes' first letter from India, dated in Calcutta January 13, has been received here by this evening's mail. Thinking that the Calcutta press and people were given overmuch to theorizing on the subject of the causes of the visitation, and being, for this reason, unwilling to tabulate their local reports for universal use, he determined to visit the distressed districts in person, and to use his own eyes and ears in surveying the scene of misery and hearing the statements of the inhabitants. He did so, and now ventures to offer a series of cabinet popular pictures, which are truthfully painted and of living, iheartfelt import.

A PAINFUL DUTY FEELINGLY PERFORMED. "It is impossible," he says, "to impart the official statistics and the deductions which have been founded on them by the Indian government." He expresses the wish that his work had been that of writing the story of fighting during a war campaign; for "in that he must needs tell of bloodshed and suffering, but not of women and children stricken down to death. The ardor of battle and the glow of victory furnish under such circumstances a sort of relief to the sad record of pain and woe. Describing a military campaign. spart from the inspiration which seizes the correspondent during the progress of the actual combat, is a duty much less harrowing to the feelings than that in which I am now engaged," and he expresses the hope that he will eventually be enabled to record, notwithstanding the aspect and facts of the present situation, the story of famine averted by wise and timely precaution. In that event he cannot imagine "the attainment of a greater or more glorious earthly victory."

"The scarcity of food," says Mr. Forbes, extends and is spreading among the population of a wide tract of country running along the foot of the Himalaya boundaries of Nepsul, on the southern slope, and stretching from Oude to near Darjeeling, in the Sikkim territory. These remote districts, removed from railroads and other sources of easy communication, are difficult of approach.

AREA OF THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

GOVERNMENT IN THE FACE OF STABVING MILLIONS. "His Excellency Lord Northbrook informed me that the existence of this terrible distress threatens the government most seriously. The Governor General recognizes fitteen districts. in addition to provincial territories, comprising a total population of 26,000,000 of people, which are afflicted either by actual famine or a distressing scarcity of food. This is not all. Twelve other districts, containing 14,000,000 of people, are threatened. These latter places are described as being almost roadless and without water. The coolies and field laborers in the more densely populated districts feel the pinch most, owing to a total absence of work in the rice fields.

"The government contemplated, prior to the outbreak of the distress, the commencement of public works-the construction of certain sources for the irrigation of the rice fields from a canal, the building of the Northern Bengal Railroad, and, lastly, the embankment of the Gunduck River, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins opposite to Patna. Thirty-two thousand laborers were employed on the first named work. Their wages were | neet

paid in money, which was exchanged for food at government stores adjacent.

POLITICAL ECONOMISTS HALT TO REASON. "The government standpoint in India is to maintain, as long as may be possible, that it is called upon to find food only for persons earning wages. 'All which has been hitherto done has been done undecisively and precautionally, and I don't know whether there will be a famine at all,' were Sir George Campbell's words to me on the 11th inst. 'All that is known,' he continued, 'is that we have the same preludes with which former famines have come upon the people.

"Lord Northbrook does not intend to recede from his hitherto expressed system of policy. It is curious to read two consecutive sentences in the address of the Governor General to the Council. 'The exports of food from Bengal exceed, since the 1st of November, 1873, 90,000 tons; while the government imported, till January 22, 1874, more than 30,000 tons of rice from beyond the seas. Rice is not so high in price as was antici-

pated." "Lord Northbrook says that the Executive Department has arranged for a sufficiency of food to last till May next, and the storing of a large reserve to meet contingencies. The official calculations of quantity are based on the knowledge of the demands which were made on the government depots during the prevalence of famine in former times; but it seems doubtful whether the supply will be adequate just at present, owing to the facts that during the periods of the previous afflictions large numbers of persons died without asking for relief. and that the districts which are just now suffering are more remote, the means of transportation growing difficult, and, also, that there exists a want of food for cattle as well as for the human beings." GLOOMY FOREBODINGS OF A GHARTLY CALAMITY.

Mr. Forbes concludes his report thus:-'From what I have seen since my arrival in India I have become convinced-first, that neither the government nor the people can precisely describe the actual position or prognosticate the future; second, that the government is most fully alive to its responsibility that the measures which have been taken for relief will fully cope with the difficulties of the occasion; third, that the absence of railroads in the remote districts is mostly dreaded. as the officials are without present means for the avoidance of the obstacles thus created. On the whole I entertain a most depressing conviction of coming calamity, for I have merely touched a most momentous topic."

Hundreds of Thousands of Persons Suffering from Want of Food-Many Thousands of Lives in Danger.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1874.

A special despatch to the Times from Calcutta says 280,000 persons are distressed from want of food in the districts of Tirhoot and Boglipoor, Presidency of Bengal.

The same despatch says it is estimated tha but for the aid furnished by the government 500,000 persons would have perished.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Strategy of the Disraeli Ministry-A Sudden Prorogation Probable-Place and Cabinet Patronage

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1874. It is said that on the assembling of Parliament it will be immediately prorogued until the 12th of March, so that members who have accepted office from Mr. Disraeli may have the opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said the Queen's speech will not be read

It is probable that the Right Hon Sir William Robert Seymour Fitzgerald will be appointed

AN OFFICE OF HONOR, WITH TROUBLE. William Hart Dyke has received the appointnent of Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson Under Secretary for the Home Depart

[Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach is the ninth baronet of his house. He was born on the 23d o October, 1837, and represented East Gloucester-Ibbetson was born on the 26th of September, 1826, and sat for West Essex in the late House of Com-His first wife was eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Lord Lyndhurst .- ED. HERALD.1 Called to the Cabinet-Promotion to

the Peerage. London, Feb. 24-5:30 A. M. Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley becomes Pres-

ident of the Board of Trade. Right Hon. Sir John Pakington has been eleto the peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.

Manifesto Against a Mitred Politician STRASBOURG, VIS PARIS, Feb. 23, 1874. M. Queber and six other Delegates to the Reichs tag from Alsace and Lorraine, have published a manifesto repudiating Bishop Raess' acknowledg ments of the Frankfort Treaty.

Movement of Bullion.

of England on balance to-day is £424,000.

LONDON, Feb. 23-6 P. M. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Citizen Opposition to National Incorporation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Feb. 23, 1874. The citizens of Strasbourg demand of Bishor Raess the resignation of his seat in the Reichstag because he has acknowledged the validity of the Treaty of Frankfort.

SPAIN.

Republican Forces Retiring from Portugalete.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BAYONNE, Feb. 23, 1874.

River to Portugalete, has been compelled to put to sea in consequence of a heavy gale. It is reported that General Primo Rivera, who was advancing on the town by land, has also retired, having been deprived of the support of the

The Spanish fleet, which ascended the

ROME.

The Prelates of the Church Not Called to the Vatican.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 23, 1874. The report that Cardinal Antonelli had sent a circular letter to the bishops, inviting them to visit the Pope before he died, is pronounced to be unfounded.

ACHEEN.

Dutch Victory in a Severe Battle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUR, Feb. 23, 1874. In their last fight the Dutch troops in Achees captured an important fort, killing two bundred of its defenders. The loss to the expedition was only six killed and fifty-six wounded.

AMUSEMENTS

Italian Opera-Opening of the Spring

There was a glamour of the Pharoahs' age of Niletic magnificence at the Academy last night. The Strakosch Italian Opera Company inaugurated the spring season of opera with Verdi's remarkable work, "Aida." We have already criticised the musical merits of this opera at length and pointed out its strong points and its weaknesses. Its first production was the entering wedge into the Rin van Winkle policy which has so long characterized the management of Italian opera in this city. The brilliancy and historical accuracy of the mise en scene, rivalling the best efforts of dramatic managers who have heretofore claimed the monopoly of grandeur of stage representation, mark an epoch in operatic management. The cities of Thebes and Memphis and the Oriental "Father of they existed 4,000 years ago. The costumes are no less faithful to history. Signor Campanini looks as if he walked out of the Pyramids, divested of the mummy's swathing clothes, after a score or o of centuries' refreshing slumber. Mile. Torriani has the traditional costume of the Ethiopian princess, such as Bruce or Beke would delight to dilate upon, and M. Maurel is the untamed Bedouin, whose very appearance one must associate with amels, burning sands and wandering tribes. A very charming princess is Miss Cary, whose dres combines the seductive attractions of a Cleopatra and Bayaders with the dignity of a Zenobia. Signor Nannetti's high priest differs little from the traditional appearance, whether Egyptian, Druidie or Hindoo, of this important personage in grand opera.

The performance last evening was signalized by many points of excellence, such as marked the first representations of the opera. Mile. Torriani repeated her very com mendable impersonation of the title role, and, considering the fact that she ad more real hard work than any of the other characters, and that the music of her part called characters, and that the music of her part called for unwonted exertions, as far as her voice was concerned, her success is sufficient to stamp her as an artist of a very high order of taient. The first aria of the prima donna in the second scene of the first act, in which the struggle between love and duty is vividly portrayed; the stormy and passionate duet in the second act with the Egyptian princess, the exciting scenes with tather and lover in the third act, and the last menorable scene in the tombs beneath the temple, in which the love of the slave princess is scaled in death, were rendered by Mile. Torriani with a degree of power and vocal effect that calls for commendation.

mendation.

Miss Cary supplemented her former success in the trying rôle of Amneris by a wealth of vocal power, keen appreciation of the varied demands of the composer and an amount of dramatic excellence in illustrating the balciul effects of jealousy that made her one of the principal attractions of but to Signor Campanini, despite the fact that

the opera.

But to Signor Campanini, despite the fact that he was laboring under an almost uncontrollable hoarseness, belongs the chief share of last night's honors. The music is very brilliant, but at the same time very latiguing to the tenor. Especially in the third act is this perceptible. The rôle of Radames may be considered as the best of Campanin's operatic impersonations in this city.

M. Maurel proved himself again one of the most accomplished barytones that have appeared for many vears on our operatic boards. The duet with Aida in the third ant on the banks of the Nile, owed much of its effect to the sonority and beauty of his voice, the finish and intelligence of his achool of singing and his dramatic talent. There may be an absence of the cloying sweetness of melody of Verdi's former works in this opera, but in the adaptation of musical thoughts to the demands of the various situations of the libretto a very high place in the lyric repertoire must be accorded to it. It is eninently dramatic music, a sort of cross between Mayerbeer and Wagner. The numerous reminiscences of other composers which we pointed out at its first representation are used with reference to the exigencies of each scope, and although some may cavil at this new departure of Verdi none can deny the manifestation of power, if not absolute genius, parture—of verdi none can peny the man-ifestation of power, if not absolute genius, shown in this, his latest work. The subject of the opera necessarily calls for quaint melodies and strange instrumentation, but the impress of a master mind is over all. One consolation is that the music of Verdi in this opera can never find its

Mme. Janauschek at Booth's Last Evening.

Some acting of remarkable excellence was presented at Booth's Theatre last evening. We refer to that of Mme. Janauschek in the dual role of Lady Dedick and Hortense in the dramatization of "Bleak House," known as "Chesney Wold," The cast was the following:-

ortense. alkinghorn... ir Leicester Dedlock. Mr. Milnes Levick
Mr. Charles Walcot
Mr. Joseph Wheelock
Mr. Robert Pateman
Mr. G. F. Learock
Mr. H. F. Daly
Mr. John Taylor
Miss Rachel Noah
Miss Satelle Mortimer
Leicester Miss Burgess
vears since Mme. Janauscack lon. Robert Staples. rs. Rouncewell ier.... imnia, sister to Sir Leicester

It has been two years since Mme. Janauschek ppeared in this city. When she did so we were called upon to assist at her debut in English drama mastered the pronunciation of English, and the plays in which she appeared gave scope to the nore lurid and murky aspects of her genius, with out many of its lighter or more pleasing tints. The play offered last evening gave a large opportunity to a versatility which we were not aware possessed, and to which, accordingly, hasten to pay tribute. Her delineation also proved that she had become as much at home in the pronunciation of English as a foreigner wno acquires it in mature life car ever hope to become. It is scarcely necessary to as a means of assisting the reader to more thoroughly comprehend the exigencies of Mme. Jannek's rôles. The chief points preserved in the drama are the remorse and penitence of a drams are the remorse and pentence of a woman moving in the highest social circles, who discovers her child (the fruit of a guilty amour in early life), whom she believed to be dead. Through many years the lady has hidden and protected this secret. Accident discovers her child (the truit of a guitty amour in early life), whom she believed to be dead. Through many years the lady has hidden and protected this secret. Accident puts the family lawyer in possession of a clew, which is slowly and surely followed up, and the story ends with the flight and death of the wretched mother. These leading facts are preserved in the drama, and, by the aid of other characters and events created by the novelist, compose a very interesting play. This is what was needed at Booth's Theatre, and this is what it has now acquired. A great deal of quiet acting is demanded in the delineation of Lady Dedicck, and in this particular Mme. Janauschek was remarkably excellent. She is perfect mistress of the art of expressing a world of meaning in a giance, a motion of the hand, the act of toying with a fan. The role is one of self-restraint, of long sustained composure under a terrible strain, with now and then a burst of passion when the agonized woman is left alone with the spectre of her sin and her remorse. Opposed to this character is that of Hortense, the French maid, a woman of deep passions, quick impulse, with a certain degree of self-restraint, but of a kind which takes a mailicous pleasure in breaking bounds upon occasion. Mme. Janauschek drew the distinction gree of self-restraint, but of a kind which takes a malicious pleasure in breaking bounds upon occasion. Mme. Janauschek drew the distinction between these two characters with a hand at once delicate and strong. They were two distinct creations, consistent with themselves yet strongly divergent from each other. Those externalities, of which voice, manner, accent, walk and personal physical idiosyncrasies consist, were maintained with absolute perfection, and the result was a great and very unusual triumph. The endorsement was so emphatic that we can foresee no reason for changing the programme during the remainder of the brief engagement.

Other good actung begides that of time Janas-

achek was furnished. Mr. Levick played Tulkinghorn with becoming reticence and professional
malice. Mr. Walcot was an admirable Sir Leicester, preserving the pomp of the character without
a tinge of ouriesque. Mr. Wheelock gave forcible
expression to the rude and straightorward fidelity of Bucket. Mr. Pateman made an excellent
Guppy. It may safely be put among the list of his
happiest eccentricities. Miss Estelle Mortimer made
her first appearance at this theatre, and acted
prettily and naturally the part of Esther. Miss
Mary Wells was a very acceptable Mrs. Rouncewell; and, finally, Miss Racnel Nosh
made a very pronounced hit as Joe,
the crossing sweeper. She gave a touching
and truthful performance, nice in details and
affecting in its general scope, elaborated with an
abundance of correct feeling; in brief, a production that deserves to be called artistic. The scenery was excellent, some of the illustrations which
appeared in the original novel being realized with
great fidelity. The play was a success in every important particular, deriving its central lustre from
the definite conceptions and powerful elaboration
of Janauschek, and additional radiance irom the
completeness of the rest of the cast. - at will be reogated each night this week and at the Saturday
mr. tinee.

Musicst and Dramatic Notes.

Musicat and Dramatic Notes. Fechter is on his farm again applying himself to

Mme, Nilsson and M. Maurel appear this evening in concert in Boston. Salvini is on the eve of beginning his Mexical

and South American campaign.

By many Mr. Pisher as Don Armado in "Love's Laber's Lost" is thought to bear a striking resem blance to Don Quixote.

concerts for the benefit of the poor of the city at the Twenty-second regiment armory. Ristori desires one more season in the United States, and also to act in Mexico, which is as yet an untried field with her. She likewise has de-

Mr. P. S. Gilmore has inaugurated a series of

signs on Australia and India. The Metropolitan Theatre was crowded last evening, as it also was at the matinée. The programme was of the usual varied character, so that its main features would be difficult to name. From the opening vaudeville, "Luck in a Name," to the closing pantomime, "The Unlucky Marquis," everything pleased the audience. The object the manager and performers being thus reached. everybody was happy. The same programme will

be rendered during the week.

The holiday audiences at both performances at the Olympic Theatre were very large. The most varied of variety performances was given. Its range was from Ireland, through the air, to "Old Kentuck." That is, the performance began with the pictorial representation of Irish scenery and musical and dramatic interpretation of Celtic ways. and ended with the Southern sketch. "Enh" Dream," the remarkable feat of Lo-Lo, the Plying Fairy, being the principal of the varieties sandwiched between. The principal feature of the programme was J. W. McAndrews' performance of the character of Uncie Eph Glosson, the typical old-time negro uncie of everybody on the plantation. McAndrews has made a completer study of the Southern negro character than any other per-

A Paris correspondent says that a short time ago a M. Loyau de Lacy handed the manager of the Ambigu Comique a drama, named "Le Borgne," or "The One Eyed," which the manager undertook to produce, but which subsequently he tried to avoid producing. All his efforts were vain, and he was obliged to play one of the worst dramas ever placed on that or any other stage. Most of the critics fell upon it tooth and nail; others were disarmed by laughter. One critic declared that he laughed during the whole piece, that he laughed along the boulevards as he left the theatre, that he roared all night in bed, and wrote his critique with tears streaming down his cheeks the next morning. M. de Lacy, who teaches French at a young ladies' school, was naturally indignant with the hostile newspapers, and determined to revenge himself. There is a French law which lays it down that if you are attacked in a journal you have the attack. M. Loyau de Lacy therefore sent to the papers which had abused his play prose just double the length of the criticism. The journals thus treated have refused insertion, and hence an action. If M. Loyau de Lacy proves tenacious there is no knowing where this affair will stop. When quite young a drama of his was treated much like "Le Borgne," and a celebrated critic insisted, through several columns, on calling the unfortunate author M. A. Lovau (hanneh of been). though M. Loyau had been christened either Arthur, Auguste or Anatole. The affair was taken from court to court, and after several years M. Loyau triumphed.

THE STAGE

Lecture by the Hon. Daniel Dougherty. The subject chosen last night by the distinguished Philadelphian to while away some hours is one that, in all ages, has interested alike the scholar and the unlearned. The stage has played small part in the history of civilization, furnishes us with, perhaps, the best and most reliable means of judging the intellectual value of past ages, as well as affording us a standard of their morality. From whatever standpoint we look upon the stage, a critical review of its rise and decadence must ever teem with instruction as well as amusement, for its true function has been to act as a mirror for humanity. reflecting the noble deeds as well as the follies and frailties of mankind. Mr. Dougherty apologized for not taking up some other theme more instructive to the audience, but justified himself on the score that the people came to be amused rather than taught. After paying a handsome compli ment to intellectual amusement as a "link that bound us to the angels-a glimpse of the lost Eden," he pointed out the antiquity of the stage and its importance as an aid in educating the masses at the dawn of civilization; that in the Greek and Roman times it had been made vehicle of noble thoughts; that flourished in the virtuous days of the great republic, and that its decadence marked the great republic, and that its decadence marked the corruption of the people under the emperors. Liberty and the higher drama perished together. Tracing rapidly the rise of the stage under Christianity, when the monks made it the vehicle for conveying to the popular mind the truths of religion, and used it as an engine for the overthrow of vice, the lecturer came down to our own days, when the stage has ceased to be a teacher and only seeks to minister to a depraved taste for sensationalism. While condemning the vices and excesses of the stage he is anxious that the dignity of the actor's profession should be maintained, and urged upon the audience the necessity of the actor's profession should be maintained and urged upon the audience the necessity which existed for the recessity of the actor's profession should be maintained, and urged upon the audience the necessity which existed for the respectable and religious part of the community giving their aid to the reformation of the stage and its restoration to the position of a recognized teacher of morality. In illustration of the power wielded by the stage and its importance in the intellectual world, he addiced Shakespeare and a number of other English authors who nad won a proud place among the great intelligences of the world. The lecture was entertaining throughout. Mr. Dougaerty displayed considerable histrionic talent in the delivery of several quotations from Shakespeare with which he illustrated his subject, and enlivened the subject with aumsing anecdotes of celebrated actors, as well as imitations of well known actors. The aim of the lecture was excellent; and, if we except a somewhat unjust and narrow attack on the Italian opera, there was nothing put forward which might not be generally accepted. Mr. Dougherty possesses much intelligent sympathy with the stage and actors, bis delivery is good, and he enters with his whole heart into his subject. It is evident that the youthful taste for histripolics clings to him in his more mature years, and that he is never better pleased than when helping an audience to pass pleasantly a few hours in company with his favorites of the stage.

HARRISBURG BLACKMAILERS.

Dimmick Resigns to Avoid Expulsion from the Assembly-Further Testimony To Be Secured.

Dimmick is the only member of the Legislature implicated in the blackmailing bank swindle. The House is reported to be about equally divided as to the acceptance of the investigating committee's

The House met at two o'clock P. M. After the reading of the journal a large number of members sprang to their feet, calling for the floor. Order being restored, the Clerk read the resignation of W. H. Dimmick.

The Speaker announced his intention to issue a writ for the election of a new member.

Mr. Newmeyer claimed that the resignation could not be accepted.

or be accepted.
Mr. Webb said that it was not in the power of

the House to refuse.

The speaker decided that it could be accepted.

The House then adjourned to allow the invest
gating Committee to take further testimony.

It is rumored that Kreiter has immed but

SWAMP ANGELS.

Scuffictown's Barbarous Outlaws at Length Annihilated.

STEVE LOWERY SHOT

Three Farmers Surprise the Remnant Chief at a Whiskey Camp.

His Remains Carried in Triumph to Lumberton.

LOCAL REJOICINGS.

Crowning Result of the Herald's Expose.

Moss NECK DEPOT, Robeson County, N. C., Feb. 23, 1874.

Stephen Lowery, the last and probably the worst of the Carolina Swamp Angels who rioted in blood and held such a high carnival of crime in North Carolina for so many years, was killed at about half-past four o'clock this morning in the Scuffletown region by three young white men, all farmers, named David Holcombe, Thomas Dutton and McNeill Patterson. The scene of the tragedy is located about two miles from Red Banks, on the Carolina Central Railway, about sixteen miles west of Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson county, and six miles from this point. It was also on the plantation and not far from the house of Mr. John McNair, a gentleman who has repeatedly been robbed by the outlaws.

THE OUTLAW CAROUSING AT A WHISKEY CAMP. The three young men above mentioned had been out searching for the outlaw for several weeks past. They were on this mission together on Sunday, and at about midnight approached a whiskey camp on Mr. McNair's place, where there were two wagons containing whiskey and tobacco, betion of the vote shows he was elected by a large longing to a man named Burns, of Randolph county. Here there was quite a crowd of negroes and a few white men drinking and carousing together. Among the number was Steve Lowery, who seemed to have been imbibing pretty freely. The young men approached the outlaw and began to converse with him. He made many boasts of what he had done and what he could do, and said that he could show more gold than any other man in Robeson county.

WAITING FOR A SHOT.

After a while the young men arose and bade Steve good night, saying that they were going home. After getting well out of the range of the camp, however, they made a detour and crept up to within twenty yards of the outlaw. Here they remained quiet for a long time, waiting for a shot, but were deterred for more than an hour by the fact that there were others near him. Finally they all separated, and Steve picked up a banjo and began thrumming on it for the amusement of his friends One colored individual kept near to him, but the young men were determined not to lose this opportunity, and so at a given signal they all three

THE TYRANT SLAIN. There was but one report from the three guns. The outlaw jumped from his seat and immediately afterward fell to the ground dead. The negro who was near him had his ears slightly scratched by the shot, but was rejoiced to find that he, too, was | morning. not killed. The young men then, reloaded their guns and advanced to the dead body, which they secured and bore away. A cart was hired and the body placed on it and taken to Lumberton, where it arrived this morning at about nine o'clock. It was then taken to the Court House and placed on a table in the Sperim's office.

LUMBERTON WILD WITH JOY.

Immediately there was a wild commotion in the town, and the streets were soon filled with an excited crowd discussing the tragedy, and all rejoicing that the last of the outlaws had been killed. The body was perfectly riddled with balls and buckshot. The head was perforated in several places, and there were three large wounds in the heart any one of which would have proved fatal. There were found on the body but very few articles among which were a bunch of keys and a copy of the Wilmington weekly Post. This latter, which is now before me as I write, is perforated through with a hole almost large enough to have been made by a Minié ball, and in another place the paper is torn, it is thought, by a second ball, LOWERY A WALKING ARSENAL.

The ontiaw was armed to the teeth, there being found on his person when he was killed, a Henry rifle, three pistols and a knife with a blade about twelve inches in length. He was only about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age. Like all the rest of the outlaws, his earthly career has been cut short before he had reached the prime of life. He is said to have been the most cowardly. and at the same time the most treacherous and vindictive, of them all.

MRS. "RHODY" ALSO JUBILANT.

"Rhody" Lowery, the widow of the defunct chief. Henry Berry Lowery, was among the crowd at Lumberton to-day. It is said that she seemed actually rejoiced to learn that the last of the gang had gone to his long account. It is understood that Rhody wanted to marry again, but that Steve had threatened to kill her if she did so. There are many persistent persons who believe that Henry Berry Lowery is not yet dead: it is even asserted that he has recently been seen in New York city. THE REWARDS

for the killing of Steve Lowery amount in all to \$5,200, and this amount will be paid over to the three young men who killed him. The dead outlaw is said to have been recently but the ghost of his former self. He was formerly stout and robust, but had become pale and thin of late. Since the killing of fom Lowery he has kept pretty close to the swamps; but the music of a tobacco and whiskey caravansary was more than he could resist. To his love of the ardent may be directly traced his death. He was older than Henry Berry Lowery, who was, in fact, the youngest of the brothers in the gang.

RESULT OF THE HERALD'S EXPOSE. To the exposure given to their bloody deeds and to the concentration of public opinion directed against them by the HERALD (which forced the State Legislature to offer the large rewards that subsequently brought them one by one to the dust) is due the annihilation of this notorious Bang of outlaws.

LIVINGSTONE.

The Remains of the Explorer Expected at Zansibar-Suicide of a Member of a Search Expedition.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ADRN, Feb. 23, 1874. Dr. Livingstone's remains were expected to reach Zanzibar on the 20th inst. The Cameron Expedition will proceed to Ujiji to obtain the docus ments and property left by the Doctor.

SUICIDE OF A SEARCHER IN APRICA Mr. Dillon, a member of the Livingstone Search Expedition, has committed suicide.

A Royal Geographer Convinced-Pension to the Children of the Deceased Trav-

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1874. Sir Bartle Prere, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday evening, stated that, after a conference with Mr. Kirk, he had come to the conclusion that the report of Dr. Livingstone's death was true.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of \$1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

ASHANTEE.

A Peace Treaty Said to Have Been Signed-The Report Not Confirmed Officially.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1874. The correspondent of the Standard on the Gold Coast writes that a treaty of peace has been signed by General Sir Garnet Wolseley and the

King of Ashantee. The News Not Confirmed Officially. LONDON, Peb. 23, 1874. The War Office has received no information that

peace had been concluded with the Ashantees.

ST. DOMINGO.

Presidential Installation-Baez's Family Banished.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. 8r. DOMINGO, Feb. 11, 1874. General Gonzales was installed as President of St. Domingo on the 27th uit. The official declara-

majority. all members of the family of ex-President Bacs have been banished from the country.

VENEZUELA.

The Population Alarmed by an Earthquake-Heavy Losses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAGUAYRA, Feb. 9, 1874. It was the severest which has occurred since 1812. The people rushed in terror into the streets, and much injury was done to persons and property.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Brazilian Naval Aid to Cable Enterprise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1874. Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of the Brazilian man-of-war Vital Oliveia to take soundings for the St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro tele-

graph cable. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past ten o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six

ceuts. HUNDRED BALES OF COTTOM FIFTEEN

DAMAGED. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23, 1874. A fire in the cotton stored in the ship Jonathan

water, damaging 1,500 bales. Died. CARAHER.-At Flushing, L. L. JAMES CARAHER, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday the 25th inst., at tem o'clock, from his late residence in Church street.

P. S.—The remains will be taken to St. Michael's

[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.] To Clairvoyant Physicians.

Upon application by letter enclosing business card, E "Tree of charke," a sample box of OLENN'S SULFHUR SOAF for the cure of all Skin Diseases. Address the proprietor, C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 Sixth avenue. "A Lost Art Restored."-Angell's man Baths, No. 61 Lexington avenue. Separate depart-ment for ladies. Parior Restaurant; excellent hotel ac-

Ruptured Persons Using the "Elas-TIO TRUSS." 683 Broadway, would rather wear copper-scated trousers, with sheet iron scams riveted down the scams, than use iron hoop, "inger-pad" or metal trusses. An Elegant Handwriting Taught in ten lessens by GOLDSMITH, the repu America. Rooms, No. 1,261 Broadway.

provements, entirely superseding rubber and its injurious effects. This beautiful base is chemically PURB, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. Diploma awarded Dr. M. LEVETT, 37 West Twenty-third street.

Barbers' Best Shaving Soap, Four Bars Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.

Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, 16 Bond st., N. V.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is by Far the best in the world; always reliable; perfectly natural and easily applied; at all druggists.

Corns, Buntons, Natls, &c., Cured Without pain; CORN CURE by mail, 30c. Dr. RICK, 206 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases. Send for circular. 21 John street Sold by truggists.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders Use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test or many years.

Great Pigeon Show at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty third street, will close on Friday evening, February 17.

Havanz Bankers.—J. B. Martinez & Co. 10 Wall street, New York, will pay the highest rates for Spanish Doubleons and Havana Bank Bitts, &c.

The Best "Elastic Truss," Whrranted he best, is soid at POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, for \$3. \$500 Reward for an Incurable Case, tee pamphlet wrapping Dr. SAGE'S CATAREN REM-

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "BAO BREATH," CAUSE AND CURE, IN "AN-nual of Phrenology and Physiognomy," 1874. Out-sent first post by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, S. Y.

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A. "OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH." BY A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address IN East Seventeenth street.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The detailed Official Report of the Autoray of the Siamese Iwins, illustrated, will be found in the Philadel-phia Medical Times, for February 21; now ready, price If cents.